

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chiswick, W.4.

TO the Chairman and Members of the
Chiswick Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year
1920.

The Report is again drawn up on the lines indicated in a
Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health.

There is nothing particularly outstanding during the
year under review, with the exception that the Birth Rate has
considerably increased, and the Death Rate is low.

During the latter part of the year, a comparatively large
number of cases of Infectious Diseases were notified,
particularly cases of Diphtheria. This outbreak was pretty
general throughout London and other parts of the Country, and
seems to have occurred in this particular year after some
years more or less free from these Infectious Diseases.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.S. BREBNER.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Chiswick is an Urban District bounded on the East by the Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith, on the North by the Urban Districts of Acton and Brentford, on the West by Brentford, and on the South by the River Thames (in a loop of which the District lies).

The District is very flat, the height of the highest street being approximately 36 feet above O.D., while the lowest street is 15 feet above O.D.

The soil is mostly gravel and sand, with pockets of clay in places.

The total area is 1,338 acres, of which 92 acres are covered by water.

A large part of the land to the south is as yet undeveloped, but 188 acres or thereabouts are being purchased by the Council for the purposes of a Burial Ground, Sports Grounds, and the River Promenade, etc.

In the part of the District which is built upon, there are open spaces to the extent of 32 acres, a comparatively small area for a large population.

There are few industrial concerns in Chiswick, the chief being a Brewery, Wall Paper Factory, a Boot Polish Works, several Engineering Works, and Laundries. A large number of the inhabitants work in London, travelling to and from town daily.

Chiswick is fortunate in having a Hospital for urgent medical and surgical cases, splendidly equipped and maintained. This Institution has 45 beds, Operating Theatre, X-Ray Department, and the number of patients dealt with during 1920, was 396 in-patients and 1,774 out-patients.

POPULATION.

The population at the last Census in 1911 was 38,772, while in 1901 it was 29,809, an increase in 10 years of 8,963.

If we assumed that the population had increased at the same rate since 1911, the present population would be 49,434. We know, however, that previous to, and during the war, the birth rate was considerably lowered, and therefore the above estimate would be incorrect.

During the years of the war, the Registrar General has estimated the population (1) for the death rate; and (2) for the birth rate. For 1920, however, the Registrar General gives one estimate of population for both rates, as things have now become more normal, and most of the male inhabitants who were in the Army, have been demobilised before, or during, that period.

The estimate of population given by the Registrar General for 1920 is 44,169, and it is on this figure that the various rates have been calculated. It will only be possible to say whether this is an accurate figure or not after the census which is being taken during the present year, 1921.

During the latter part of 1919 it was necessary for ration cards to be issued to every person in the Country for certain foods. In Chiswick 43,500 cards were issued so that allowing for an increase of population in the year, the figure of 44,169 seems to be fairly accurate.

BIRTHS.

There were 978 births registered in the District during 1920. Of these 53 have to be transferred to other districts as the mothers were only temporary residents in Chiswick, leaving a total of 925 actual Chiswick births registered.

The Registrar General gives me a total of 1,013 births so that 88 births have been transferred to Chiswick from other districts, the mothers having been temporarily residing elsewhere.

The total number therefore is 1,013 - 525 males and 488 females.

This is equal to a birth rate of 22.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a birth rate of 25.4 for the whole of England and Wales.

The birth rate of Chiswick in 1919 was 14.4. The present birth rate is therefore the highest since 1914.

In addition to the registration of births the 'Notification of Births Act 1907' provides that all births in the district shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. During the year 1,027 births were so notified - 553 males and 474 females. Thirty-one notifications of still births were received during the year. Of the births notified 256 were notified by Medical practitioners, 223 by parents, and 548 by Nurses.

The births registered in the district belong to the various Wards as follows:-

Bedford Park	69
Chiswick Park	256
Grove Park	145
Gunnersbury	99
Old Chiswick	225
Turnham Green	131

Illegitimate Births.

There were 42 illegitimate births belonging to the district during 1920 - 23 males and 19 females. Eleven of these children died before reaching one year of age, and this will be further dealt with under the heading Infantile Mortality.

Births in Institutions.

It is interesting to note that 102 births occurred in Nursing Homes in the district. Forty-nine of the mothers were residents in the district, while the remainder, 53 were non-residents entering these homes, many of them not having convenience at home for confinements.

DEATHS.

The Registrar General now supplies to Medical Officers of Health the total number of Deaths of residents in their districts.

Table III which shews the causes of Death and the number of Male and Female persons dying is the Registrar General's Statement.

These particulars however do not shew the ages at death, and Table IIIA, which has been compiled from particulars received from the local Registrar, while not absolutely agreeing with the Registrar General's Table, gives a return of Deaths at various ages.

The total number of deaths of residents, whether dying in the district or outside of it, is 508 - 255 males and 253 females. Thirty-two people resident in other districts died in Chiswick during the year, and their deaths are transferred to the district in which they were usually resident.

165 deaths of Chiswick residents occurred in Institutions etc., outside the district, and are included in the total of 508 given above.

All the deaths were certified, that is the death certificate had been given by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner after holding an inquest.

Inquests.

The following is a list of the causes of death in those cases in which it was necessary to hold an inquest:-

	<u>Deaths of Residents</u>	<u>Deaths of Non-Residents</u>
Accidents	3	1
Suicide	1	1
Lung Diseases	4	-
Heart Diseases	9	1
Other Causes	6	-
Totals	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>

Death Rate.

The total number of Deaths being 508 the Death Rate is 11.5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with the Death Rate of 12.4 in the whole of England and Wales and one of 12.4 in London. In 1919 the death rate of Chiswick was 11.1.

Mortality in Age Groups.

Deaths under one year of age	69
Deaths between one and two years	16
Deaths between 2 and 5 years	14
Deaths between 5 and 15 years	21
Deaths between 15 and 25 years	19
Deaths between 25 and 45 years	62
Deaths between 45 and 65 years	130
Deaths over 65 years	<u>177</u>
Total	<u>508</u>

Infantile Mortality.

This means the deaths of children under one year of age stated in terms of the proportion of such deaths to the number of births registered during the year.

There were 69 deaths of children under one year of age, 55 occurring in the district, while the remainder were deaths of Chiswick children, temporarily residing elsewhere.

This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 68 per 1,000 births, compared with 79 in 1919 and 73 in 1918.

The infantile mortality rate of 68 is the lowest ever known in the district. The infantile mortality rate in England and Wales during 1920 was 80 per 1,000 births, while in London it was 75.

Twenty-nine of the deaths under one year of age were due to Congenital Debility including premature birth, and I have previously mentioned that 31 still births were notified during the year. This shews that there is considerable need for more ante-natal work of the right kind to be done at the Maternity & Child Welfare Centres or in connection with Maternity Hospitals.

Infantile Mortality in the various Wards

The following Table shews the number of births, number of deaths of children under one year, and the Infantile Mortality in each Ward.

It is not strictly accurate because the inward transfer births cannot be arranged into Wards. It is, however, accurate enough to give a good idea of the influence of locality on Infantile Mortality.

Ward	No. of Births	Deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Bedford Park	69	3	43
Chiswick Park	256	16	62
Grove Park	145	9	62
Turnham Green	131	6	45
Gunnersbury	99	2	20
Old Chiswick	225	19	84

Infantile Mortality is higher among illegitimate than among legitimate children. It is necessary to compare the number of legitimate and illegitimate children who die in the first year of life per 1,000 illegitimate and legitimate births respectively.

There were 971 legitimate births with 58 deaths of legitimate children under one year of age, that is 59 deaths per 1,000 births.

There were 11 deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age and 42 illegitimate births, that is 261 deaths per 1,000 births.

Cancer and other Malignant Diseases.

The Registrar General's figures shew 52 deaths from these diseases, fairly evenly divided between males and females, (28 males and 24 females). In 1919 there were 50 such deaths.

Zymotic Death Rate.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz: - Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea, was 36, which gives a Zymotic Death Rate of .81 of the population as compared with .23 per 1,000 in 1919, and .67 per 1,000 in 1918. This death rate has increased owing to the comparatively large number of deaths from Diphtheria which occurred during the latter part of the year under review. The deaths from Diarrhoea were 7 in number. Six occurring in children under one year of age. Calculated at the rate per 1,000 births the death rate from Diarrhoea was 5.9 per 1,000 births as compared with a death rate of 8.3 in England and Wales and 9.5 in London.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.

The district is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. The water is of good quality and is a constant supply.

In addition to drinking water, the Board supplies water for water-closets etc. Every house in the district disposes of its sewage by the water carriage system. No complaints were received concerning the water supply during 1920.

Rivers and Streams.

Several complaints were received during the year from the Port of London Authority regarding sewage gaining access to the River Thames from surface water sewers in the district. Very careful attention has been paid to this and drains and manholes in the areas concerned were repeatedly examined and defects remedied.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The District is very efficiently drained and sewered. Owing to the flat levels the sewage is pumped to the filter beds at the Sewage Disposal Works in Corney Road. Here it is treated by means of the Alumina-Ferric process, passed through settling tanks and filter beds before being discharged into the river.

946,000,000 gallons of sewage were treated during the year.

There is a dual system of sewerage (1) soil, and (2) surface water sewers. The latter are not complete throughout the district but works are constantly being carried out in accordance with the scheme prepared by the Engineer. At present there are 17 miles of surface water sewers and 27½ miles of soil sewers. The latter are complete and well ventilated, chiefly by vertical shafts. There are very few manholes in the district which act as ventilators.

Drainage Work.

The drainage of new property is supervised by the Surveyor's Department, while the reconstruction of drains in old property is dealt with by the Public Health Department. During the year drains were reconstructed in three cases, thoroughly tested and passed. The plans of these drains are kept for reference. Repairs of a minor character were executed in 139 cases.

Refuse Removal.

This work is carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

There are no open ashpits in the district, each house being supplied with a galvanized iron ashbin and the contents are collected once a week.

In the large flats where there is no accommodation for large ashbins, the refuse is collected twice weekly. The Refuse Destructor situated at the Sewage Works deals with the whole of the refuse collected in the district.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of all the elementary Schools is good. Sewage disposal is on the water carriage system and the conveniences are well attended to by the Caretakers. Some of the School buildings notably Glebe Street Infants and Strand-on-the-Green Infants' Schools are of the old type, class rooms open out of one another, there is no central hall and there is very limited playground space. Glebe Street Infants' School has been somewhat improved by transferring over 200 children to a new school specially built to relieve the congestion at the old school.

Infectious Diseases in Schools.

In the case of notifiable Infectious Diseases the Medical Officer of Health receives the notifications in the case of School children, and it is the practice of the department to inform the Head Teacher when the particular child is so suffering whether the case has been removed to hospital or not and when to re-admit to school members of the family who have been in contact with the infection.

In the case of Diphtheria the whole class may be inspected and throat swabs taken. During the outbreak of Diphtheria in the latter part of the year large numbers of children were inspected by the School Nurses and myself and many swabs were taken with the result that several cases of actual Diphtheria were discovered in the schools and many cases of germ carriers were found who were of course at once excluded from school.

Head Teachers send cases to the Minor Ailment Clinic if they suspect illness or if any particular child is ailing or defective.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Particulars of the sanitary work executed under the supervision of this department will be found on reference to Tables Nos. VI, VII and VIII.

The execution of necessary sanitary works and the abatement of nuisances discovered were for the most part secured by the service of preliminary notices. It will be observed that 365 preliminary notices and 1343 statutory notices were served, and it was not found necessary to take legal proceedings in any case.

FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

All the milk used in this district is received from the country, no cows being kept in the district at present. Generally speaking the supply is of good quality.

(b) Other Foods.

Reference to Table No. VII shews that a considerable amount of food was condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year. All of this food was voluntarily surrendered by retailers and in no case was food seized when exposed for sale.

There is no Public Abattoir established in the district although the Council have powers for such establishment under the Chiswick Urban District Council Act, 1911. There are at present five private slaughterhouses within the district but little slaughtering is now done, most of the meat being brought from the large meat markets.

The bakehouses of the district are kept in a cleanly state and in conformity with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

(c) Sale of Food & Drugs Acts.

The following Table gives particulars of samples taken in the district during the year by the County Authorities under the above Acts.

<u>Article.</u>	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Adulterated</u>
Milk	223	16
Separated Milk	7	-
Cream	1	-
Preserved Cream	2	-
Butter	6	-
Lard	2	-
Coffee	2	-
Saccharin Tablets	1	-
Totals	244	16

The sixteen samples of milk reported against by the County Analyst included twelve informal samples and four formal samples in which the deficiency in no case exceeded three per cent.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 309 compared with 430 in 1919, but in the latter year Measles was a notifiable disease and 181 cases of Measles were notified.

Upon receipt of a notification of infectious disease enquiries are at once made with a view to tracing the infection. If the case is removed to hospital the room occupied by the patient is disinfected after the departure of the case. Where the patient remains at home isolation is rigidly carried out and printed instructions are given to the parents. A card is also left at the house to be signed by the Medical practitioner attending the case when he is satisfied that the patient is well and disinfection can take place.

It is not now customary to convey bedding etc., to the disinfecting station at the hospital unless there is some very special reason why it should be stoved. The infected room and contents are sprayed and fumigated but this is more for the purpose of obtaining a thorough cleansing of the room afterwards.

In the case of Diphtheria, swabs of the throats of all contacts are taken and examined at the Laboratory. In the case of Diphtheria occurring in a school child the throats of all children in the same class in the school are examined and swabs taken if necessary.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 796 examinations have been made in the Laboratory as compared with 282 in 1919. The increased number is entirely due to the large number of throat swabs

examined during the outbreak of Diphtheria during the latter part of the year, and also the consequent large number of swabs taken from the patients in the Isolation Hospital before discharge. Cases of Diphtheria in hospital were not discharged until two consecutive swabs shewed no Diphtheria bacilli.

The following Table shews the number of bacteriological examinations made and the results :-

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria ...	185	500	685
Tuberculosis ...	24	63	87
Other Diseases ...	-	24	24

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The Isolation Hospital which was in use during the year under review is situated in Clayponds Lane, Brentford, and has accommodation for 20 patients.

At-the time of writing, this Hospital has been closed as an Infectious Disease Hospital, and will be used in future as a Maternity Hospital.

During 1920, however, it consisted of :-

- (1) One block of four wards for Scarlet Fever.
- (2) One block of two wards for Diphtheria.
- (3) Discharge Block.
- (4) Administrative block and dispensary.
- (5) Laundry, disinfecting apparatus and mortuary.

The laundry is fitted with machinery (steam), and the disinfecting apparatus is a "Washington Lyon's" steam disinfecter.

The Staff consisted of Matron, Charge Nurse, Assistant Nurse, and two probationers.

It will be seen that only two diseases could be treated simultaneously at this hospital and as a rule the two diseases accommodated were Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

The following Table shews the number of patients treated in hospital during the year 1920 :-

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Totals
Under treatment Dec.31st 1919	12	5	17
Admitted during the year	74	77	151
Died	1	12	13
Under treatment Dec.31st 1920	21	10	31

Owing to the large number of Diphtheria cases, arrangements were made whereby the Ealing Isolation Hospital received the extra Diphtheria cases for whom no room could be found in the Chiswick Hospital. Altogether 13 Diphtheria cases were removed to the Ealing Isolation Hospital and of these two died.

TABLE SHEWING NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS

TABLE A

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Diphtheria	41	25	46	36	44	35	28	31	38	100
Erysipelas	40	23	30	30	25	26	16	6	12	5
Scarlet Fever	97	49	53	280	53	34	24	42	47	93
Enteric Fever & Paratyphoid	15	4	2	6	2	1	-	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever	1	6	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	44	103	128	82	96	88	55	79	48	64
Other Tuberculosis	29		31	16	21	16	22	12	15	10
Chicken Pox	111	150	131	30*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
Polionyelitis	-	3	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	7	3	5	4	4	2	5	5	2
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	741	249	560	181	-
German Measles	-	-	-	-	-	143	231	28	12	-
Primary Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	19
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

*Notifiable to April 21st, 1914, only.

At the time of writing all Infectious Diseases from Ealing and Chiswick requiring hospital treatment are removed to the Chiswick & Ealing Isolation Hospital (the old Ealing Isolation Hospital) while the former Chiswick Isolation Hospital will be used as a Maternity Hospital for both districts.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 93 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 47 in 1919. This is the largest number of Scarlet Fever cases in any year since 1914, and this slight epidemic of the disease occurred at the same time that a very considerable epidemic of Scarlet Fever occurred throughout the greater part of London.

1920 seems to have been one of those cycle years in which Infectious Disease occurs after a period of quiescence. The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 2.1. One death occurred from the disease, but as the patient was in the last stages of Tuberculosis and practically moribund when admitted the death might reasonably be attributed to Tuberculosis instead of Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases admitted to hospital during the year was 77 or 82 per cent of the cases notified.

The cases were notified during the year as follows:-

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
10	6	3	3	4	4	5	4	9
Oct.	Nov.	Dec.						
6	23	16						

Three cases of the disease were sent to hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Diphtheria.

100 cases were notified during the year as compared with 38 during 1919; and the greater number were notified during the latter part of the year. 91 cases were admitted to hospital, (13 of these to Ealing Isolation Hospital). The majority of the cases admitted were children between 5 to 15 years of age, and a considerable number were of a very virulent nature. The mortality from this disease was extraordinarily high, 15 deaths occurring (all of these in hospital). Most of the cases in which death occurred either had not been seen till a fairly late stage in the illness or were very virulent cases and practically moribund when admitted.

The death rate from Diphtheria per 1,000 of the population was therefore 0.34 as compared with 0.22 in London and 0.15 in the whole of England and Wales.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free to Medical practitioners by the Council and is largely used. Many of the bad cases admitted to hospital are the result of parents or guardians not obtaining medical advice at the onset of the illness. The patient is supposed to be suffering from an

ordinary sore throat, Mumps, or some such slight ailment, and when the illness is so far advanced that a Doctor is called in, the patient has been poisoned by the toxin of the disease, and the anti-toxin treatment is not of much avail.

It cannot be too well known that all cases of throat trouble should be looked upon with suspicion and attended to immediately. If seen early a Diphtheria case should recover if anti-toxin is given.

The cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year as follows:-

Jan. 5	Feb. 6	Mar. 4	April. 2	May. -	June. -	July. 5	Aug. 3	Sept. 20
Oct. 30	Nov. 16	Dec. 9						

Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

Three cases of these diseases were notified during the year, one case of Enteric Fever, and two of Para-Typhoid Fever. All these cases were slight and were treated at home. From investigations made it was not possible to find out definitely how the infection had arisen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, both being treated in hospital. As the name indicates the disease is an inflammation of the eyes of the newly born, and if not attended to immediately and with great care it may cause blindness of one or both eyes. Cases notified are visited by the Health Visitors or District Nurse.

Tuberculosis.

64 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 10 cases of other forms of Tubercular disease were notified during the year. The treatment of this disease is in the hands of the Middlesex County Council, and a branch Tuberculosis Dispensary is open once a week in Chiswick. The Medical Officer from the County Medical staff sees cases in this district and I am constantly in touch with him with regard to cases notified and more particularly with regard to school children who are Tuberculous, or are suspected of being so. Visitation of the notified cases is carried out, the state of the house noted, and advice given regarding disposal of Sputum, food, etc.

Cleansing and disinfection of premises has been carried out when necessary.

87 specimens of sputum have been sent to the Laboratory by various Medical practitioners in the district, and 24 were found to contain the Tubercle bacillus, while 63 were negative. There were 33 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year and 11 deaths from other forms of Tubercular disease.

For the last 10 years the deaths from Phthisis have been as follows:-

1911	15	1916	25
1912	35	1917	18
1913	29	1918	53
1914	35	1919	31
1915	30	1920	33

Of the 74 cases of Phthisis notified 49 were admitted to Institutions for treatment. Twelve of the deaths occurred outside the district.

Primary Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia.

During the year 19 cases of Primary Pneumonia were notified and 4 of Influenzal Pneumonia as compared with 20 of the latter disease during 1919.

The total number of deaths from some form of lung disease is 119 a very considerable proportion of the total deaths registered.

There was no recurrence of the severe epidemics of Influenza such as occurred in 1919 and preceding years. Five deaths were registered as being due to Influenza.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year. One of the cases had already removed from the district when the notification was received, the patient having been sent into a London Hospital for observation.

Both cases after being ill for some considerable time recovered.

Careful enquiries are made in connection with this disease as it is only lately that it has become prevalent. It is not thought to be very, if at all, infectious but until more is known of the causation of the disease it is as well to treat it in the same way as ordinary infectious diseases.

Malaria.

Only four cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 34 in 1919. This is due to the fact that most of the ex-service men have returned to their homes and those who have contracted Malaria had already been notified previous to the year under review. None of the cases notified in 1920 were contracted in this Country.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This branch of public health work has been under the control of the Urban District Council since 1919. The statutory Committee composed of Members of the Council with four ladies co-opted from the original voluntary Child Welfare Committee superintends the work of the Centres. A considerable number of the voluntary workers who originated this scheme still continue to give their services freely and do excellent work.

There are two Centres in the district, and Clinics are held twice a week at one Centre and once a week at the other.

A part time Lady Medical Officer (Dr. Agnes Dunnett) attends at each session and sees a large proportion of the mothers and children who attend. At Essex Place Centre on Tuesdays, Dr. Dunnett has an ante-natal Clinic for expectant mothers.

Two Health Visitors are employed by the Council, and their work is divided into:-

- (1) Visits to the homes after notifications of births
- (2) Attendance at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and visits to homes arising out of the attendances at Centres.
- (3) Visits to cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., and occasional visits in connection with Tuberculosis.

During the year the Health Visitors paid the following number of visits:-

First visits after notification of birth.....	764
Re-visits under one year of age	1404
Re-visits over one year	744
Visits to expectant mothers	55
Visits in connection with still births	31

Arrangements have been made whereby more periodical visiting to children under one year of age will be carried out.

A lady Clerk has been appointed, half her time being devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare, the remainder of her time to Educational work.

The work at the Centres is not confined to infants. Children up to the age of 5 are seen by the Doctor, or by the Health Visitors. Mothers are advised as to feeding - breast feeding being encouraged as much as possible. Dried milk is sold at cost price for the use of those children for whom it is prescribed by the Doctor. A clothing stall is managed by the voluntary workers and mothers can purchase baby clothes at a cheap rate.

Since 1919 a Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age has been held once a week in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The Lady Dental Surgeon appointed by the Education Committee as School Dental Surgeon, also carries out this work and lately, arrangements have been made whereby mothers and children from the Brentford Maternity Centres are treated at the Chiswick Maternity Dental Clinic. Payment for this treatment is made by the Brentford Council at an agreed rate.

The attendances of children at the Centres and of mothers and children at the Dental Clinic in connection with the Centres are as shewn in the Table below:-

	Total Children Attending	Children seen by the doctor	Attendances at Ante- natal Clinic	Attendances at Dental Clinic
January	632	436	22	31
February	564	310	36	41
March	549	329	44	38
April	499	293	20	26
May	481	296	12	40
June	494	280	24	19
July	611	344	29	19
August	459	309	19	22
September	559	299	33	18
October	560	313	29	18
November	497	280	30	11
December	606	222	10	24

During the first part of the year the Dental treatment in connection with the Centres was carried out by Mr. C. Hammond Williams, whose report is appended:-

"Herewith my summary and report of Dental work carried out in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

"It will be observed that the number of patients attending the Clinic shews an upward tendency which points to the fact that the benefits of Dental treatment are becoming recognised. It is noticed that patients appreciate a guarantee of the supply of artificial teeth before having their natural ones extracted. The denture work has grown considerably of course, and there can be no doubt that the mothers will need them in increasing numbers as those who have them already shew such marked improvement in health and appearance.

"The number of young children attending is very small, which I think is to be regretted, for I am convinced that Dental supervision cannot be started too soon. The results of neglect are very apparent to the School Dentist making his first inspection. Another point is, that if the children were brought to the Dentist earlier they would become more used to treatment with the result that the nervous strain to the patient and the School Dentist later on would not be so great.

"I find that the results of the work here during the whole time that the Clinic has been working are both gratifying and interesting. The total number of attendances works out at about 340, making an average attendance at each Clinic held of about 6.8. The number of dentures supplied comes to 37".

Arrangements have been made whereby expectant and nursing mothers are supplied with artificial dentures at a very reasonable rate. This is much appreciated and the number of dentures supplied during the year was 43.

District Nurse.

The District Nurse appointed by the Council in 1919, still continues to do good work in the district, although much more use might be made of her services. The Nurse although ordinarily employed in district nursing (for which a small fee is charged) will be employed in the event of the occurrence of epidemics such as Measles, Diarrhoea, etc., and in Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases. The services of the Nurse can be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year the Nurse paid 2617 visits.

Provision of Milk.

The "Milk (Mothers and Children) Order" was put into force in November 1919, and the Sub-Committee (three Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee) met fortnightly or more often to deal with applicants for free milk or milk at reduced prices. The milk or dried milk was given either free or at a reduced price in accordance with the scale of income, and during the whole year the cost of this provision of milk came to the sum of £976. 3. 7.

Very careful enquiries are made both as to the circumstances of the people applying for this milk and as to its use when received. In no case was there found to be any abuse of the privilege, and there is no doubt that although the cost appears large, very considerable benefits accrued to those children who received the milk.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses in the district was 9,800 and of these about 5,000 may be described as houses of the working classes. This of course counts each flat as a separate house.

During 1920 two new houses have been built, neither of which can be described as houses for the working classes.

As previously stated the population has increased considerably since the last Census, and since 1914 practically no houses have been built. There must therefore be overcrowding to a certain extent, and it is known that families are at present living in uncomfortable surroundings, many having only one room. At the same time this excess of the population does not appear to have affected the working class houses only. Many better class houses which before the war were only inhabited by one family now shelter two or more families. The Census which is being taken during 1921 will give a better idea as to the population and the manner in which it is housed.

It was of course recognised that new houses were needed and in the housing survey drawn up in October 1919, it was estimated that 200 new houses were necessary. Later this was thought to be too low an estimate and probably double that number may be required.

During the year the building of 18 two storey flats was commenced by the Council and at the time of writing work is proceeding slowly.

A scheme for taking over land in a neighbouring district and the erection of a considerable number of houses has been postponed for the present.

Fitness of Houses.

During the year a considerable amount of systematic inspection has been carried out particularly in the houses of the working classes with a view to remedying structural defects and general uncleanness.

At the beginning of the year, notices were served under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919. This section allows the Sanitary Authority to proceed with the work required if the Owner neglects to carry out the work within the specified time.

Later in the year it was found that the ordinary preliminary notice re defects was sufficient in most cases and generally throughout the District there has been no difficulty in getting work done.

Unhealthy Areas.

One area has been scheduled as unhealthy during the year. This area includes William Street, Bennett Street, Furze Street James Street, part of Devonshire Road and part of Hogarth Lane.

I made a written representation to the Council that the above area appeared to be an area of the character described in Sec.4 of the Act of 1890. The Council have passed the Resolution to the effect that the area is an unhealthy one and that an improvement scheme should be made in respect to it. This "Part I" scheme may include any neighbouring lands for the purpose of making the scheme efficient, and the Council for this purpose have included Wood Street, Devonshire Street, Hogarth Place, Devonshire Place, Hogarth Avenue, and Hogarth Lane in the scheme.

Action under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act, 1909.

No action has been taken under this Section during the year.

Action under Sec 28 Housing Act, 1919.

The number of Notices served under this Section during the year was 866.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Table V attached gives particulars relating to the administration of this Act.

TABLE I.

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT

Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1920 and previous years

Year	population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total deaths registered in the district		Transferable deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected number	Nett		Number	Rate	of non- residents registered in the district	of resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 year of age		Of all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	38445	819	838	19.86	458	11.91	23	169	76	90	604	15.73
1916	37908	797	832	20.17	375	9.89	22	141	70	84	494	13.03
1917	38712	685	717	16.61	383	9.89	37	139	58	81	485	12.53
1918	40190	595	617	13.70	571	12.71	36	171	45	73	646	16.07
1919	42476	599	638	14.40	369	8.60	35	140	51	79	474	11.10
1920	44169	978	1013	22.9	375	8.46	32	165	69	68	508	11.5.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of cases notified				
	At all ages	At ages - Years			
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years
Scarlet Fever	93	-	14	66	10
Diphtheria	100	-	20	69	7
Malaria	4	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	1	-	-	-	-
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	3	-	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	5	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	-	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	1	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	19	1	1	2	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	4	-	-	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	64	1	-	2	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	-	-	5	3
TOTALS	309	5	36	147	38

Ø Notified from St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

† Includes three cases removed to M.A.B.

* Includes thirteen cases taken to Ealing Hospital, and one case removed to M. A. B.

DISTRICT

notified during the year 1920.

			Total cases notified in each Locality (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District						Total cases removed to Hospital
25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Old Chiswick	Chiswick Park	Turnham Green	Bedford Park	Gunnersbury	Grove Park	
3	"	"	27	25	12	15	7	7	77 +
4	"	"	25	22	8	1	15	29	91 *
4	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	1	"
1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	"
"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1
2	1	2	1	1	"	"	1	2	"
1	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1 ∅
"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	2
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
8	4	2	3	3	5	2	2	4	"
1	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	1	"
35	11	"	9	15	8	6	11	15	29
2	"	"	1	4	2	"	1	2	8
61	18	4	71	74	38	25	38	63	

TABLE III.

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of Death as supplied by the Registrar General

Cause of Death	Males	Females
All Causes	255	253
1. Enteric Fever	-	-
2. Small-pox	-	-
3. Measles	7	2
4. Scarlet Fever	-	1
5. Whooping Cough	2	3
6. Diphtheria and Croup	7	8
7. Influenza	4	2
8. Erysipelas	-	-
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	16
10. Tuberculous meningitis	3	1
11. Other tuberculous diseases	4	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease	28	24
13. Rheumatic Fever	2	-
14. Meningitis	2	1
15. Organic heart disease	29	31
16. Bronchitis	20	20
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	16	20
18. Other respiratory diseases	6	3
19. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	5	2
20. Appendicitis & typhilitis	-	-
21. Cirrhosis of liver	2	1
21A Alcoholism	-	-
22. Nephritis and Bright's disease	5	2
23. Puerperal Fever	-	3
24. Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	-	4
25. Congenital debility, &c., ...	11	13
26. Violence, apart from suicide	10	1
27. Suicide	1	2
28. Other defined diseases	73	92
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
Special Causes (included above)		
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	-
Poliomyelitis	-	1

TABLE IIIA.

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at Deaths during the year 1920.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of residents whether occurring within or without the district								
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up- wards
1. Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Small Pox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Measles	8	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
4. Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Diphtheria ...	15	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-
7. Influenza ...	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
8. Erysipelas ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Phthisis	33	-	-	-	-	8	15	8	2
10. Tubercular Meningitis...	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
11. Other Tubercu- lar Diseases	7	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	-
12. Cancer	53	-	-	-	-	-	3	32	18
13. Rheumatic Fever	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
14. Meningitis ...	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Organic Heart disease	53	-	-	1	-	-	11	17	24
16. Bronchitis ...	46	7	1	-	-	-	2	8	28
17. Pneumonia	43	8	5	3	3	1	3	12	8
18. Other Respir- atory diseases ...	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1
19. Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20. Appendicitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
21A. Alcoholism ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22. Nephritis	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	4
23. Puerperal Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
24. Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy.	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
25. Congenital debility, etc.	30	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Violent Deaths	11	2	-	1	1	2	1	4	-
27. Suicide	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
28. Other defined diseases ...	126	8	1	1	3	2	9	35	67
29. Diseases ill- defined or unknown ...	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	21
Totals	508	69	16	14	21	19	62	130	177

TABLE IIIB.

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT

Infantile Mortality during the year 1920.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas....	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculous Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Tuber- culous Diseases....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Convulsions..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Laryngitis...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis...	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	2	7
Pneumonia....	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	2	8
Diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Gastritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Rickets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation, (overlying)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis.	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Malformations	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
Premature Birth	11	3	-	-	14	3	-	-	-	17
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus....	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
Other Causes.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Totals	17	5	3	1	26	17	9	9	8	69

Nett Births in the year :-

Legitimate 971

Illegitimate 42

Nett Deaths in the year :-

Legitimate Infants 58

Illegitimate Infants 11

TABLE IV.

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth- Rate per 1,000 Total Popula- tion.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Births	
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years)	Total Deaths under one Year
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80
	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85
	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80
	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75
CHISWICK	22.9	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.11	0.34	0.11	0.31	5.9	68

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT

TABLE V

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Administration
of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

1 - INSPECTION

<u>Premises</u>				<u>Inspections.</u>
Factories	...	...	...	35
Workshops	...	...	...	125
Workplaces	...	...	...	55

2 - DEFECTS FOUND

<u>Nuisances under Public Health Acts</u>				<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	-	-
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation	{ Insufficient	...	...	-	-
	{ Unsuitable..	...	...	4	4
	{ Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	6	6

3 - HOMEWORK

<u>Nature of Work</u>				<u>Lists Received</u>	
				Twice yearly.	
				<u>Lists</u>	<u>Outworkers.</u>
Wearing Apparel - Making	...	...	...	23	41

4 - REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

On Register at end of year :-

Workshops	...	...	...	125
Workplaces	...	...	...	55
Total	...	...	...	180

Other matters :-

Notices received from H.M. Inspector ... 6

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE VI.

County of Middlesex - Sanitary Work. 1920.

INSPECTIONS:

Number of premises inspected on complaint	...	...	191
Number of premises inspected in connection with			
Infectious Diseases	...	...	211
Number of premises under periodical inspection	...		272
Houses inspected from House-to-House (H. and T.P.			
Act, Sect. 17)	...	...	1303
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made...			4831
Number of houses dealt with, and notices served under			
Section 28, Housing & Town Planning, &c., Act. 1919			866

ACTION TAKEN (other than under H. and T.P. Act).

Cautionary or intimation notices given	...	...	365
Statutory orders issued (under P.H. Acts)	...	...	477
Summonses served	...	...	-
Convictions obtained	...	...	-

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (Tenement Houses).

Number registered under bye-laws...	...	...	341
Number of contraventions	...	...	-

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Notification of Births Act, 1907.
Chiswick Urban District Council Act, 1911.

BYELAWS IN FORCE.

Drainage.
Sanitary Conveniences.
Nuisances.
Nuisances in respect to removal of offensive matter.
Houses let in lodgings.
Tents, Vans, Sheds.
Slaughter Houses.
Offensive Trades (Fish Frying).

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT

TABLE VII

County of Middlesex - Sanitary Work, 1920.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS, CARAVANS, TENTS, &c.

Number observed during the year	...	...	...	42
Number of nuisances therefrom abated	...	...	...	2
Number removed from district	...	...	...	-

BAKEHOUSES.

Number in district	...	...	...	15
Contraventions of Factory Acts	...	...	...	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number on register	...	...	...	5
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	44
Contraventions of bye-laws	...	...	...	-

COWSHEDS.

Number on register	...	...	...	1
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	4
Frequency of inspection	...	...	...	Quarterly
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	-
Number of milch cows in district	...	...	...	-

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS

Number on register	...	...	...	38
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	142
Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	-

UN SOUND FOOD.

Meat (including organs) surrendered (approximate weight in pounds)	...	...	...	2026½ lbs.
Poultry surrendered (approximate weight in pounds)	...	...	...	57 lbs.
Vegetables surrendered	...	...	...	24 cwt.
Cheese surrendered	...	...	...	48½ lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	100 lbs.
Fish surrendered (approximate weight in pounds)	...	...	...	1368 lbs.
Method of disposal	...	...	...	Cremation.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of premises in district	...	...	...	9
Nature of trades	...	...	...	fried fish shops.
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	18
Contraventions of bye-laws	...	...	...	-

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

Wells - New sunk	...	...	...	-
Cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	-
Closed as polluted	...	...	...	-
Percentage of houses supplied from public water service	...	...	...	99.9
Cisterns - New provided	...	...	...	-
Cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...	...	...	9
Draw taps placed on mains	...	...	...	52
Percentage of houses supplied on constant system	...	...	...	99.9
Number of samples obtained for analysis :-				
From local wells	...	...	...	-
From public supply	...	...	...	-

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT

TABLE VIII.

County of Middlesex - Sanitary Work, 1920.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

Water-Closets -	
Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacles	-
Repaired, supplied with water or otherwise improved ...	328
Percentage of houses provided with water closets ...	100%
Drains -	
Examined, tested, exposed, etc. ...	106
Unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc. ...	139
Waste pipes, rainwater pipes disconnected, repaired, etc.	202
New soil-pipes or ventilating shafts fixed ...	24
Existing soil-pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	8
Disconnecting traps or chambers inserted ...	6
Reconstructed ...	3
Surface water drains -	
Unstopped, repaired, or otherwise improved ...	47
Cesspools -	
Rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed, etc. ...	-
Abolished, and drain connected to sewer ...	-
Percentage of houses draining into sewers ...	99.9%

DISINFECTION.

Rooms disinfected -	
Ordinary Infectious Diseases ...	199
Phthisis ...	18
Rooms stripped and cleansed ...	47
Articles disinfected or destroyed -	
Ordinary Infectious Diseases	150
Phthisis ...	58

DUST.

New bins provided ...	423
How frequently is dust removed from each house ...	weekly
Number of complaints of non-removal, received ...	Dealt with by Engineer's Dept.
Method of disposal. ...	Cremation.

SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED.

Overcrowding ...	2
Smoke ...	-
Accumulation of refuse ...	4
Foul ditches, ponds, etc. and stagnant water ...	6
Foul pigs, and other animals ...	9
Dampness, ...	212
Yards repaved, or repaired ...	50
Other nuisances ...	1893

REMARKS AS TO ANY OTHER MATTERS OR IN EXPLANATION OF PREVIOUS COLUMNS.

The articles shewn as disinfected are those actually sent to and stoved at the Isolation Hospital.

